days ago.

The fire grew with wonderful rapidity. The

nals Repulsed by Gen. Gough.

On a table before him was one of his new horseshoe electric lamps, one of a dozen that were illuminating the low-roofed, dark-walled laboratory. This room, Mr. Edison's office, his shop, his house, and five other houses are now lighted nightly with the new lamps; but this is not the grand illumination promised when all his preparations are made. For this he will fix no date, but he hopes to be ready on Monday night next. The new lamp resembies a miniature horseshoe, aglow at a white heat, in a small pear-shaped globe. The loop of fire has a faint grange tinge, and a soft light, not very different from gaslight in color, but purer and without The reason that the ordinary electric light produces black and sharply-defined shadows is that it proceeds from a very small point. Although it may appear to be as large as a pea, or even as large as a hickory nut, yet a darning needle held between it and the eye will place the eye completely in shadow. The new light, proceeding from a loop over an inch high and three-quarters of an inch wide shoots rave scross the edge of every object from its differant parts at varying angles. This causes the shadow to shade gradually off into light.

As one looks with the naked eye at any part of the horseshoe, it appears to be over an eighth of an inch in width, but a pair of blue glasse rob it of its fringe, and it then shrinks to its true dimensions, about a thirty-second of an inch. It then shows like a loop of white-hot

Suppose, Mr. Edison, I tip that lamp with my cane," said a visitor, "wont that loop of charred bristol board break?"

I'll show you," replied the inventor. He then went to a work bench, on which stood small box of the carbon horseshees. They had been prepared for lamps, but had proved to be faulty, and were condemned. Laying one of them on a table, he placed a finger on one of the ends of the shoe, and lifted the other up and laid it nearly over on the table in the opposite direction from its fellow. It twisted at the top where the curvature was greatest, and finally broke there, just before the movable end

louched the table. This is paper," said Mr. Edison. "It isn't merely the remains of bristol board. You may make paper out of various substances, and this is charcoal paper. It has all the texture of the paper left in. All I have done to it is to drive off all the other substances that were in it, by heat-ing it in an oven. The texture remains as it was. The interlaced fabric is left, and it re-tains its atreaget. tains its strength."

Then Mr. E itson took one of the lamps and jarred it in his bands without breaking the horseshoe, which could be seen vibrating inside the globs.

larred it in his hands without breaking the horse-shoe, which could be seen vibrating inside the globe.

One of the lamps hanging from the ceiling had been in use for five days. It had been burned in all about 100 hours, and the horse-shoe seemed as perfect as ever. By Mr. Edison's direction and the other lamps were turned off, and about three horse-power of electricity was allowed to run through the single lamp remaining. It ran up from about eighteen candle power to such a bitch of luminosity that one could read advertisements in The Sun at the distance of seventy-five feet. The rim of the through it, and the whole resembled in shape an elongated sliver dollar. The laboratory is 100 feet long and about thirty feet wide, but all parts of it were illuminated.

Mr. Edison expected that the lamp would be destroyed in one of three ways; either the small platinum wires connected with the horse-shoe would be melted, or the glass would crack the charred paper would be disintegrated. After vanity waiting until his visitors were tired for the destruction of the lamp, Mr. Edison had the other lamps relighted.

Across a long table in the laboratory ran two wires, three inches apart. If both were touched at the same time, a faint electrical effect was produced on the nerves of the hand. Mr. Edison took several temps and laid them along between these wires. Euch lamp had two wires extending from the bettom. When these were satached to the two paradiel wires, each lamp in succession burst into luminosity. There were

these wires. Euch lamp had two wires extending from the battom. When these wires were attached to the two parallel wires, each lamp in succession burst into luminosity. There were several other lamps near them, fed from the same wires, but their luminosity was not perceptibly diminished. Mr. Edison hopes, in practice, to feed eight lamps with each horse power he uses.

"The secret of this light," the inventor explained, "is that the resistance offered by that little piece of charred paper, about two inches in length, if straightened out, is as great as the resistance of ten miles of telegraph wire. I mean that if the energy of a current of electricity were measured, after it had passed through ten miles of telegraph wire, the result would be the same as if an equal current went would be the same as if an equal current went the electricity into heat, and causes the charcoal to glow so brilliantly. All I do is to make the horseshoe a part of the circuit by turning this screw. No matches are needed; no ammonia, naphthaline, or other noxious gases and vapors are given off, and only one-fifteenth of the heat produced by a gas jett is given off."

Mr. Edison leid his hand on the globe of one of his burning lamps and invited his visitors to do the same. The heat was not unbearable, although the glass touched was not an inch from the glowing charcoal.

Mr. Edison said that so much of the air had been removed from the globe by the method he

of his burning lamps and invited his visitors to de the same. The heat was not unbearable, although the glass touched was not an inch from the glowing charcoal.

Mr. Edison said that so much of the air had been removed from the globe by the method he employed to produce a vacuum that its pressure was only one-millionth of that of ordinary air. To exhaust a lamp of air, it is connected with a system of glass tubes. One of these tubes is long and upright, Mercury is forced up through it, driving the air out at the top. The air is not allowed to remain at the top, and when the mercury falls by its own weight, a vacuum is formed above it. This, however, is not perfect enough. By the side of this tube is another long, upright tube. A connection is formed between them, so that what air there is in either may circulate through both. The second tube has a small catibre, except where it is enlarged a little to serve as an air chamber, or, as it might be termed, a partial vacuum chamber, if a stream of mercury is made to run down the tube through the chamber, break into drops in the chamber, and then run down the remaining part of the tube in a broken column, between each two portions of the broken column, between each two portions of he broken column will be carried downward a small portion of air so long as any is left in the chamber. By this process Sprengel was able to produce a nearly perfect vacuum in about tenty-lour hours. While Mr. Edison was making use of a Sprengel tube, however, he by accident allowed the mercury to pour through the tube in an uninterrupted stream. To his surprise he found that, although it was not in accordance with Sprengel's theory, the air was exhausted faster than before. In some way, which he does not attempt to explain with certainty, the air was carried out by the continuous stream of mercury more rapidly than by means of the vacant spaces in the interrupted stream. To his surprise he found that, although it was not in accordance with Sprengel's theory, the air was exhausted faster th

on, because it has very nearly the same ount of expansibility under like degrees of

Edison, that you cannot run your carbonized paper lamp three hours, that carbonized paper. In practice, to a perfect vacuum will last about

in practice, in a perfect vacuum will last about twenty minutes."

Mr. Sawyer couldn't run his lamp three hours," was Mr. Edison's reply, "and I told him so. He dosen't know what I can do with mine as well as you do. You have seen it turning over an hour, and before you go sway at 9 octock you will have seen it burning over three hours. I think that Mr. Sawyer at the time he wrote his attrek on me did not know precisely what he was doing. I shall, in a short time, reply to him and to all other skeptics by giving a public exhibition. I shall light up the ten houses in Menlo Park, and also set up ten electric street lamps. I hope it won't be later than next Monday."

Mr. Edison intends to measure the amount of electricity each family uses in this way. Ho will draw off from the wire entering the house a certain quantity of the electricity, say one five-bundradth, and let it run through a solu-

tion of sulphate of copper. The more electricity that runs through this chemical, the greater the amount of copper that is deposited. This deposit is caught on a small metal plate, to which it strongly adheres. The company's agent, when Mr. Edison makes his monthly visit, is to take this metal plate from the metal carry it to the office to be weighed. When one plate is removed a clean one will be put in its place.

"Will not your carbon horseshoe consume in the course of time, or waste away?" Mr. Edison was asked.

Will not your carbon horseshoe consume in the course of time, or waste away?" Mr. Edison was asked.

"I think not" he replied. "I have found that the resistance of the horseshoe after using for some time, in some cases changes very slightly, but that when it changes it always decreases. This tells me that the horseshoe has grown larger and not smaller, and that none of it has been burned away.

"There is one advantage we shall have over the gas companies." Mr. Edison continued. "We can soil light all night and power all day. The electricity that will run one gas jet will run a sowing machine, and will cost only four cents a day. I have a little motor here with which I have been raising five gallons of water fifty feet high every minute that it was at work, and the electricity used was exactly the amount recipited to burn one gas jet, that is just one-eighth of a horse power. Freekon eight gas jets for every horse power."

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22—Messra, Russell & Edeighth of a horse power, for I reckon eight gas lets for every horse power."

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22.—Messra, Russell & Ed-gar, the representatives here of the Edison Electric Light Syndicate, to-day made arrange-ments with John Shillito, Jr., and associates, capitalists, by which the latter are to have the refusal of the right to supply Cincinnati with the Edison electric light, if it should prove a success in Menlo Park.

FIGHTING IN A SANCTUARY,

The Disgraceful Quarrel of Rivals in a Pres byterian Church.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 22.—The trouble which has for some months existed in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of this city culminated, yesterday afternoon, in a disgraceful row, which necessitated the aid of the police to suppress it. Some weeks ago the congregation voted for a pastor, the Rev. Nevin Woodside receiving 167 votes against 116 for other candi dates. A majority of the trustees were bitterly opposed to Mr. Woodside, and charged that his selection was the result of illegal votes. The majority of the congregation were determined that Woodside should be their pastor, especially as the call was sustained by the Presbytery. An appeal was taken to the Synod, and since then there have been bitter quarrels among the members of the church. The Woodside faction

An appeal was taken to the Synod and since then there have been bitter quarrels among the members of the church. The Woodside faction triumphed, and on one occasion, notwithstanding an injunction restraining. Woodside from preaching until the appeal was decided, gained simission to the church by stratery, heid the place sil day, and listened to a sermon by the pastor in the evening.

The quarrel has been acrimonious all along, but yesterday it culminated in a free fight. There were rumors during the day that serious trouble was brawing. Both factions were present in full force, and there was a large attendance of outsiders attracted by the prospect of a row. The trouble began early. It seems that the Supply Committee appointed the Rev. Mr. Houston to prearly essercing at 8 P. M., and the Woodside faction held Sunday school at that hour. The opposition or disturbers came into church, interrupted the Sunday school, and announced their determination to hold a prayer meeting then and then. Mr. Woodside said that he was the only person who could occupy that pulpit. He was interrupted by Mr. Houston, which interruption was a signal for a general uproar. The members of the Woodside faction leaped and scrambled over the pews in their "florts to get at the disturbers, and the anti-Woodside pulled off his ulster, but did not take a hand in the fray. The trustees and Sunday school teachers took sides and shouted excitedly. Such a scene of riot and confusion was never before witnessed in a Christian church. Mr. Houston one; essayed to mount the roetrum, but was seized by his antaquoists, roughly hustled from the steps, and compelled to take ascart. This was too much for the other side. A dozen gray-haired gentlemen and young Christians rushed to his antaquoists, roughly hustled from the steps, and compelled to take ascart. This was too much for the other side. A dozen gray-haired gentlemen and young Christians rushed to his ancapation. The sold and alter some difficulty succeeded in quelling the riot. Several arrests were

The Rev. Nevin Woodside was, until he removed to Pittsburgh, the pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church in Duffield street, Brooklyn. He had about two hundred members in his church, and he preached to small congregations. His ministry was satisfactory, and his church rejuctantly consented to his going away. One of the elders said last night that they had given him a letter strongly recommending him to the love and affection his new charge. He added, in a dry and humorous way, that the letter did not seem to have had much effect. The Brooklyn church he said, would gladly receive him back. The story which kept the Brooklyn cossipe busy about five years ago, at the time of Mr. Woodside's marriage, has entered into the trouble in the Pittsburgh church. The story, as investigated at the time, developed into a very curious romance, in which a young lady, with whom the preacher was in love, married a man nearer her own age, who, soon after their marriage, died. When Mr. Woodside larned that she was a widow he pressed his suit, and soon made her his wife. Afterward it was alleged that her first busband was not dead at all, but that Mr. Woodside had induced him to leave the country. The elders of the church investigated the different stories, obtained documentary evidence disproving them, and were perfectly satisfied of Mr. Woodside's puritiv of character. The clergyman's friends allege that the stories were started by nersous who were jealous of his marriage, and that they were sent to Pittsburgh to cause discord there. Mr. Woodside will be immediately recalled to Brooklyn if he is kept out of his pulpit in Pittsburgh. The Rev. Nevin Woodside was, until he re-

THE YACHT HENRIETTE DISABLED.

Night in the Gulf Stream. BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.—The Norwegian brig Aabine, Capt. Blitz, arrived at Chase's wharf this morning, bringing M. Say and family, whose steam yacht Henriette was disabled off seriously damaged, and M. Say left her simply to obtain assistance to have her towed into port. The Henriette has already reached Fortress Monroe under sail, and the tug Robert T. Banks

Monroe under sail, and the tug Robert T. Banks has gone down to her assistance. M. Say says that the accident would dolay his trip for a week or ten days only. The Henriette, he say a was a stanch and safe vessel, and behaved splendidy in the storm, which overlook her in the Gulf Stream on Thursday night. It was not until a heavy sea struck her and broke her shall that the least anxiety was felt for her safety. When thus disabled, the little craft labored heavily, her steering apparatus being damaged. The following day they were sighted by the Aabine, which promptly came to their assistance. M. Say and his family were transferred to the brig, and, leaving the yacht in charge of the Captain, with instructions to make sail for the eapes, the brig partied company. On arriving here, M. Say had determined to send a tug to tow the Henriette into port, when her arrival at Norfolk was learned. M. Say retains unlimited confidence in his yacht, and as soon as her repairs have been compieted will resume his tour around the world. The yacht will be placed on the ways to-morrow, and a large force of men put to work to repair her.

LONDON, Dec. 22 .- The Chillan Minister :

London, Dec. 22.—The Chillan Minister at Paris telegraphs to the Chillan Consul in London that the pretended recent victory of the Peruvian and Bolivian allies over the Chillans is efficially denied. He says. "The entire province of Tarapaca is now in our power." The Chillan Consul-General in Pausma telegraphs to the Chillan Minister in Washington as follows: "On Nov. 27 a bloody and stubborn battle took lince pear Tarapacca, and the Chillans remained masters of the field, occupying the town. Bevolution has bricken out in the province of Moguequa, in Peru, led by Gen Chicano, in layer of Pierola. Pierola was the revolutionate who soliced the Huascar in 1878, and, being dielared a pirate was attacked by the British cased of war Shah and American's Intelligence received from Li Par, the capital of Bolivia, anisomes that a revolution has taken place there on account of the recent deteats, under the leadership of Naiser dei Prato, a prominent publician.

the New York Family Stary Paper. Why do newsdoalers fail to keep a proper supply on hand !- 4ds.

Nervous debility and weakness of generative organs positively cured by Allon's Brain Food. \$1. Ditman, Astor House: Allon's 315 lat av. Bend for tircular. - 4ds.

THE NEW ENGLAND DINNER.

THREE HUNDRED SONS OF PURITAN FATHERS AT A FEAST.

Mr. George William Curtie's Response to the Principal Tonet of the Evening-The Other Tonets, and the Speakers who Responded.

The seventy-fourth annual dinner of the New England Society of the city of New York was given last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Over 300 guests were present. Arranged at the head of the tables, on either side of the President, D. F. Appleton, were Gen, W. T. Sherman, George William Curtis, Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, Mayor Cooper, the Hon. John Sherman, Gen. Horace Porter, George Augustus Sala, Junius S. Morgan, the Rev. Dr. Bellows, Chauncey M. Depew, Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, the Rev. Robert Collyer, Henry A. Huriburt, Elliot C. Cowdin, Joseph H. Choate, Isaac H. Bailey, the Hon. W. M. McKinley, Josiah M. Fiske, Wm. Borden, w. M. McKinley, Josian M. Fiske, will. Borden, and representatives of sister societies. The following was the list of toasts and responses: 1. "The Day We Celebrate," the Hon. Geo. Wm. Curtis.
2. "The President of the United States," the Hon. John Sherman.

3. "The State of New York," the Hon. Chaucey M.

"The State of New York," the Hon. Chauucey M. ew.
"The City of New York," the Hon. Edward Cooper.
"The Later New Endland," the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storra.
"The Later New Endland," the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storra.
"The Citten Yankee," Gen. Horaco Porter.
"The Army and Navy," Gen. W. T. Sherman and i. J. W. A. Nicholson.
"Old England." George Augustus Sala, Esq.
"The "Social Compact" of the Maydower." The Dr. H. W. Bellows.
"The Saxon Gril." The Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer.
The Now England States." Gov. Head of New Instite, Gov. Proctor of Vermont, and Gov. Andrews onlecticut.

Connecticut
13. "Our ex-Presidents." The Hon. Joseph H. Choate.
In reply to the toast, "The Day we Celebrate," George William Curtis said:
"Mr. President: I was lately speaking with two friends not of New England birth, who were good enough to favor me with their opinlons of the New England dinner. (Laughter.) One of them said to me that he thought this annual assembly of Yankees in the city of New York for the purpose of celebrating themselvas and their ancestors was the sublimest speciale of New England effrontery, or as he expressed it, one of the greatest pieces of Yankee cheek which was ever exposed to view. (Laughter.) I could simply reply to him. Mr. President, I trust with hecoming humility, that the only cheek which I knew the Yankees to possess was that which I knew the Yankees to possess was that which I knew the Yankees to possess was that which I knew the Yankees to possess was that which they turned with Christian forbearance and meskness of their proverbial gentieness to precisely such injustice and ribaldry as his remarks, and that I had always understood the New England dinner was less a triumph of Yankee cheek than of Yankee tongue (applause), and that the only trouble with that modest member was that it was always unable properly to deal with the toast of the evening. The day we celebrate. (Laughter.) My other friend sir, spoke in unconstrained condemnation. He said that he was surprised that so intelligent a body of gentlemen as this should so curiously conceive their own forefathers. They were he said, honest, sincere, herolo men. They were men who had courage for their opinions, and who were able to do what few of their succassors would probably dodesert homes endeared by every holy tradition, to build new homes in grim and solitary wilderness. They could not have their own way in Oid England, he said, therefore they crossed the occan to a new country, where they could do as they please, But these men, worthy of honor for their grander of heroism. Englishmen who stood last by their own convictions, you annually celebrate, he said, as apostles of religious liberty, of which they not only had no conception, but which they would have regarded as the vary unpardonable sin against the Holy Ghost. They were arrogant, they were acrow; and all beauty, all joy, ions of the New England dinner. [Laughter.] One of them said to me that he thought this annual assembly of Yankees in the city of however, the best dinners of the bussels and to trik. Applause.) For our descent is not only lineal—it is logical; and could Brewster and Bradford and Wintrop and Winslow stand at this moment beside their worthy sons here present, they would hold out hands of benediction toward the heapy convention, and each one of them would cry out. Bless you, my children." Truly, sir, they would have been the most unreasonable forfathers if they were not satisfied with what their children have accomplished, and accomplished upon the result of the property of the control of the contro

firemen was directed to the neighboring buildings. Without warning, the wast wall of the great factory fell outward, utterly crushing the two-story brick building 235 West Twenty-ninh street, occupied by the families of Mrs. Wilson and Frederick Deitz. The upper part of the great wall struck the next house, 237 West Twenty-ninh street, from which twelve families had been ordered by the police. A young woman named Mary Matear, who was dying of pneumonia, was among them. The front wall fell next, leaving a mountain of bricks in the middle of the street, but doing no damage. The rear wall and the east wall fell inside.

Next to the east end of the factory, 225 West Twenty-ninh street, was a double tonement house, the front building four stories high, and the rear building a story lower. Both are destroyed. In the front building twelve families had been living, while six families occupied the rear. Nons were injured.

The total loss is estimated at \$225,000, but it is very loose figuring. The principal sufferers are West, Bradley & Cary and their tenants, Cary & Moen, wire workers, who had two stories in the rear building and part of the L of the front building. Both are fully insured. Louis Runkle, who occupied less space, estimates his loss at \$10,000; insured for about \$7,500. British Re-enforcements Advancing-The Ghil LONDON, Dec. 22.—Despatches from Calcutta say that the reënforcements for the relief of Gen. Roberts are advancing along the whole line. As was anticipated, Gen. Gough encountered the Ghilzais, known to be in his front with the purpose of intercepting his approach to Ca-

bul and an engagement resulted which, it is reported, ended in the repulse of the Ghilzais with considerable loss. The latter were com-manded by the noted chief Azmatullah Khan, who is said to have received a serious wound, compelling his temporary retirement from the ing. The Mohmunds, who have heretofore ing. The Mohmunds, who have heretofore taken no active part in opposing the British advance, are reported to be concentrating in large numbers at Daska, about forty miles from Cabul. It is feared that they have incited the Afreedis to unite with them in an offensive movement in conjunction with the forces under Mahmoud Jans. The other tribes are reported quiet. movement in conjunction with the forces under Mahmoud Jans. The other tribes are reported quiet.

The Viceroy of India telegraphs to-day as follows: "Gen. Bright reports the movements of reenforcements all along the line. Gen. Gough marched yesterday for Cabul. Azmatuitah Khan, the Ghilzai chief, of Lughman, who led the tribe in a recent engagement with Gen. Gough's command, is reported to have been wounded. His followers appear to be deserting him. Becaforcements have been sent to Dakka, in consequence of a report that the Mohmunds are assembling near that place."

A despatch to the Times from Calcutta says: "The ex-Ameer, Yakoob Khan, has arrived at Meerut. He is confined under military and police guards, but it is doubtful whether he will be kept there long, as the proximity of Meerut to Delhi and to other centres of Mussulman tradition renders it an inexpedient place for the safe custody of Mohammedian state prisoners."

London, Dec. 23.—The St. Petersburg Gazette says the Afghan revolt is due to the cruelty of the English victors. It charges Gen. Roberts with gross cruelty toward the Afghans.

A large assortment of photograph albums, books, fibles, prayer books, pictures, articles of devotion, &c., at reduced rates, Kelly's, IT Barclay'st, opposite the chirch. He sure you get the right place to secure sargams—Afr.

A Grand Christmas Gift.

Her Other Husband. "Her Other Husband" is the title of a new story out to-day in the New York Firmily Story Paper. Read it, ye wives of Gotham.—.dde. Rich Solid Gold Jewelry, large assertment, and at lower prices than any other house.

Humphrey's

Parisian Dismonds. Howmany's, 819 Broadway, Corner 12th st., N. Y.

The fashion of this Christmas is to drink Bouche Fils

Open evenings -- Ade.

LEAPING FROM WINDOWS. SIXTY IN THE LONG WALK. Girls Narrowly Escaping with their Lives from a Burning Factory.

PANCHOT DOES THE BEST DAY'S WORK, At 8 o'clock last night one hundred and AND WINS THE GOLD WATCH. ten persons were working over time in the great corset and suspender factory of the West, Bradley & Cary Manufacturing Company, 227, ilx Pedestrians Making a Hundred Miles Each in Twenty-one Hours-Merritt's Re-229, 231 and 233 West Twenty-ninth street. This factory is seven stories high, and is joined The spectacle of men and boys tramping by two wings and a three-story building in the middle of the block between Twenty-ninth and trotting around the endless path in Madison Square Garden has greater attractions than and Thirtleth streets. Between 300 and 400 when women and girls trod the sawdust in the hands are employed in these buildings in busy six days' go-as-you-please contests.

The sixty-five pedestrians, who in the aggreseasons, but the larger number of the hands had gone home at 6 o'clock. Louis Bunkle, gate put up \$6,500 (\$100 apiece) for the slim chance of winning a molety of that sum, were chocolate maker, rents the cellar and part of the first story of the front building. His employees went to their nomes at 6 o'clock. Of the 110 at work for West,

watched by a multitude of eager spectators, numbering at no time through Sunday night and Monday morning less than two thousand. Occasionally the old-time yells arose as the Bradley & Cary, eighteen women were at work on the top story, and there were between fifteen favorites—Panchot, the postman: Murphy, the brick wheeler; Merritt, the Bridgeport boy; Campana, the manikin: Hart, the colored and eighteen women on each lower story. There were ninety-five women in all, and the fifteen men who were at work were scattered O'Leary: Cromwell, the Indian scout and trapthrough the big structure. Suddenly the machin-ery on the top story stopped. The girls at the per; Krohne, the Austrian brigadier; Brandes, the Prussian soldier; Faber, the German from coms who were under the superintendence of New Jersey; C. Murphy, the wrestler; Sprague, Forewoman Mary A. Casey, grew nervous. Forewoman Mary A. Casey, grew nervous. Their worst fears were met by an announcement from a young man named Frederick Buchanan, who had climbed with breathless haste to the highest story to announce that the building had caught fire.

"There is a fire-down stairs, girls," said he, "I taint much, but you'd better go out. Go quietty, but be quick."

The girls are said not to have lost their self-possession. Some coolly walked to the dressing room for hats not selfthe limping Adonis; Vint, the mite; Brodie, the newsboy; Hughes, the lepper, who has disguised himself by raising heavy black whis-kers—spurted in passing each other in the race. Nearly all the pedestrians were making creditable scores, P. J. Panchot especially. He led at the end of the first mile, and kept there. He At ann much, but you'd better go out. Go quietty, but be quick."

The airis are said not to have lost their self-possession. Some coolly walked to the dressing room for hats and cleaks. Nearly all went down a new stairway in the middle of the building. They did not run at first, but as they went the gas went out and great clouds of smoke welled up the stairway. Nobody knew last night who notified the men and girls on the lower stories, but they got early word, and rushed to the street. The majority used the middle stairway, and reached. Twenty-ninth street at 258, few who came down a side staircase in 231 found the doors locked, but some fireman burst the doors in, and the workmen and women escaped. While there was yet time for them to reach the street in safety, four of the girls who had been at work in the seventh story, and who were thoroughly frightened, leaped from two windows at the east end of the building down upon the roof of 225 West Twenty-ninth street a three-story building. It is impossible now to say positively how great a leap this was, but it is variously estimated at from twenty to thirty feet. These girls were Jennie Perry, aged 19, of 533 West Forty-fifth street, who was slightly wounded about the body: Susan and Catherine Mullaly, aged respectively 26 and 15, of 311 West Forty-second street, and Mary Buckridge, aged 22, of 884 Tenth avenue. The Mullalys were burned about their bodies, and Broom head.

The only other person injured by the fire was Foreman William Birmingham of Engine 16. Some heavy hose coupling fell from the roof of the building upon his shoulder and dislocated it. He was carried into a store across the street, and from there was taken to the New York Hospital. His wound was very painful, but not serious. He was created foreman only a few days ago.

The fire grew with wonderful rapidity. The specials it created attracted many thousands nade 25 miles in 3h. 22m.; 50 miles in 8h, 10s.; 75 miles in 17h, 23m, 35s.; and 100 miles in 17h. 52m, 05s. This is the best record in America for the distance, as Rowell is not allowed a record in the late walk on account of the short

The first blow to the interest of the walk, and gain to the bookmakers, was in the retirement of Merritt at 6:38 yesterday morning, at the

The first blow to the interest of the walk, and gain to the bookmakers, was in the retirement of Merritt at 6:38 yesterday morning, at the end of his twenty-ninth mile. Some said he was sick with typhoid fever; others, that his stomach was out of order; that it was a nut-up job, while his trainer, Luke Walsh, informed Mr. Curtis, the referes, that Merritt had received a drepatch that his father was dead.

The next crusher to the backers of the favorites came from young Nic Murphy, the Haverstraw champion, winner of the O'Leary beit. Panchot had run him off his feet, and Nic had retired several times to gather himself together. Finally, at 3:1; P. M., when he had covered 82 miles, and Panchot was four miles ahead of him, he retired from the race. At first his trainers said that he was "all right;" then came reports that the young man had not been able to bear prosperity and success. He had partaken too freely of the intoxicating cup in his tours around the city after questionable pleasures, and had not kept himself in profer condition to retain his laurels in a go-as-you-please for money. The floral horseshoe, presented to him early in the walk failed to bring good luck. One of his backers said that Murphy's only wheel of fortune hereafter would be his wheelbarrow.

There was general disappointment at the withdrawal of Murphy. The bookmakers, who were in greater force than at a first-class horse-race, bore the loss without shedding a toar, and bravely hum up the following odds on the race after the withdrawal of Merritt and Nic Murphy: 1 to 2 against P. J. Panchot, 3 to 2 against the Lepper.

Among others who retired early from the race were P. Twomey, 37 miles; J. Steele, 45 miles; and C. J. Howard, the leader's brothers, 30 to 1 against krohne and Briody, and 75 to 1 against the Lepper.

Among others who retired early from the race were P. Twomey, 37 miles; J. Steele, 45 miles; and C. J. Howard, the handsomest man in the tramp, 75 miles.

There then remained sixty in this remarkable score, and C. J. Howard, M. The fire grew with wonderful rapidity. The spectacle it created attracted many thousands of persons, who blockaded the surrounding streets and remained there during the two hours that the flames lasted.

Sixty feet behind the great factory in Twentyninis street was a four-story building, in which there were more than fifty people at work. These all escaped. This rear building was connected with the main structure by wings at each end of the two buildings. Behind this rear building were a factory and two or three dwellings froating on Thirtiesth street. The Thirtieth street, officers pines. The wings that joined it to the front building were destroyed up to within a few feet of the rear structure.

Three alarms were sent out, the first at 8%. No time was lost by the Fire Department, and the police reserves of the Sixteenth. Twentyninth. Ninth, and Twentieth Precincis, under command of Inspector Dilks, were promptly on hand to keep back the great throng and render other services. The firemen were managed by Chief Bates, Assistant Chief Shay, and Commissioners Gorman and King. At a quarterto 9 o'clock the interior of the lower half of the building was destroyed, but it was believed that the upper stories could be saved. Suddenly the flames gained a new hold upon the structure, and the attention of the firemen was directed to the neighboring buildings. Without warning, the wast wall of the great factory fell outward, uterly crushing the two-story brick building

Paper, 7:20; Hughes, 7:32; Briody, 8:32; Fitzgeraid, 8:59.

The interest and excitement now centred, in Panchot, Hart, and Faber, the race promising to be stubborn between these three, with several very dark and determined horses in the background that were straining every nerve to gain places in the front row. They slid past the scorers singly, by twos, threes, half dozens, and squads in their rapid rounds, dressed in cestumes of all colors and shades and shapes. The three leaders moved as though every joint was oiled, and they had been wound up for a week's run. Campana occasionally broke into an oid fireman's lope, like the ghost of the last member pulling Big Six down the Bowery and through Chatham square. The oid man said he had run 5.000 miles this year and was good for a thousand more. His shrivelled, shrunken, crooked figure, is one of the marvels of pedestrianism. He had gone ever 93 miles before 10 o clock, with the probabilities of striking the treble figures before midnight.

Brodie, the newsboy, scudded along easily, as though he had sold his papers and was waiting for important news before midnight.

At 11 o'clock Panchot retired for a rest. His score was 120 miles. Hart retired also for a rest about the same time. He was only three miles behind Panchot, his score crediting him with 117 miles. Of the two, Hart seemed to be in the best condition. Some of the sporting men thought that Panchot's weak foot showed symptoms of bothering him again, and that he had weakened himself a little by winning the gold watch which was offered to the man making the best score in the first twenty-four hours. Faber had turned in at 10, with 112 miles to his credit. Hughes took a nap at 11:26, having the gold watch which was offered to the man making the redit. Hughes took a nap at 11:26, having the spacing him were with Faber.

At midnight there were about 1.000 spectators in the Garden, There was no excitement, only adozen men were on the track, and the Garden was rapidly thinning out. The scores thus stood, for all

made ninety miles in the first twenty-four hours THE SHRFFIELD ELECTION.

An Exciting Contest for the Scat Made Va

SHEFFIELD, Eng., Dec. 22 .- An election for member of the House of Commons to fill the racancy caused by the death of the Right Hon John Arthur Roebuck (an ardent supporter of the foreign policy of Lord Beaconsfield) was held here to-day. Mr. Samuel Danks Waddy member for Barnstaple, who obtained the Chil-tern Hundreds in order to contest the seat for tern Hundreds in order to contest the seat for Sheffleld, was the Liberal candidate, and Mr. Charles Stuart Wortley, barrister, a cousin of the Earl of Warneliffe, was the Conservative candidate, The poil closed at 4 P. M. The public excitement has seldom been equalled. It is believed that 30,000 out of 39,000 electors on the register voted. Agel and infirm voters were carried from their beds to the polling place. There are large crowds of people in the streets, and it is evident that when it becomes dark a small provocation will create disturbance. The respectable inhabitants desire the Mayor to postpone the declaration of the result of the election until morning.

11 P. M.—The total vote polled was 27,646. Mr. Waddy, Liberal, received 14,062 votes, and Mr. Wortley, Conservative, 13,054; being a majority of 478 for Mr. Waddy.

Two Negro Murderers Lynched.

Macon, Ga., Doc. 22.—Two Irish lads, Edward Harvey and James McGeever, who were peddling dry goods, were murdered on Friday night by a party of negroes near Jernigan, Russell County, Ala., and their bodies were thrown into the Chattahoeches River. The murder was discovered on Saturiay. Two negroes were arrested, who made a confession, implicating two others. A large crowd of whites and blocks assembled at 41 M. on Sanday, and decided to ming the two murderers, which was done forthwith. The argroes displayed a sullen indifference and asked no mercy. The other two have not yet been arrested.

Twenty thousand servant siris in New York and Brook-lyn will shed tears while reading the story of "The Ser-vant Girl's Crime," out to-day, in the New York Fundy Story Paper.—Adm.

WINTER'S SUDDEN COMING.

Followed by a Change in the Weather that

The rapidly-increasing cold of Sunday night indicated that weather more suitable to he Christmas season than that of the past few weeks was close at hand. At 9 o'clock a drift-ing sleet filled the air, and toward midnight a heavy snow storm was raging. Yesterday morning broke upon a dazzling sheet of white. The high steps of the up-town houses were concealed beneath snow banks, and the hearts of innumerable small boys were gladdened by the prospect of steady work with broom and shovel until Christmas. But before 9 o'clock the snow fall was changing to rain, and as the day wore on the white banks gradually dissolved and gave place to a dirty mixture that penetrated the strongest waterproof shoes. By noon yesterday the down-town streets were in as bad a condition as has been witnessed for years. William street suggested the yellow Tiber, flowing muddly along its course after a heavy rain, and John street, Ann. Liberty, Pine, and Maiden lane were sluggish tributary streams. Fulton

lane were sluggish tributary atreams. Fulton street, at its junction with Broadway, was a torrent, and Massau street a ditch.

The attempts made to cross these water-courses were notable for ingenuity and daring. The few women who were out on foot learned nothing from repeated mishaps. They stood for a matter of ten minutes, looking longingly across the streets; then poising themselves on their toes, stepped daintily, and with a charming excess of caution, into the deepest and dirtiest hole that the submerged crossing afforded.

their toes, stepped daintily, and with a charming excess of caution, into the deepest and dirtiest hole that the submerged crossing afforded.

In Broadway the stages ploughed through the snow, drawn by three horses each, for the most part. At one time it was so cold that the rain or light sleet froze as it foil upon the coats of the drivers, and made them look not unlike the, figures of Santa Claus in the toy-shop windows. They had the roofs of their stages entirely to themselves. The street cars were all running on double time, and with a large addition of metive power. The cars that ordinarily are drawn by two horses had four, and the poor brutes had then to struggle hard to draw their loads through the snow. The "bobtail" cars had each two horses sitached, and they signalized themselves by getting off the track at every curve, and sometimes when there was no curve there at all. The elevated railroads were the favorite modes of travel. Toward evening, and even in the earlier part of the day, every train was crowded. The steps leading to the platforms were slippery and dangerous, and several painful falls resulted.

Travel on the rivers was not impeded during the day, but at night a fog made navigation somewhat dangerous, but no damage was reported. On Sunday night the Sound steamers were all more or less delayed, and some of them were unable to make their destinations. Some alarm was created by a report that a catastrophe had occurred to one of the Fall Rivor line, but this was contradicted. The Newport, which sailed from New York on Sunday night, arrived in Newports tidy esterday morning.

Observations taken at the signal service station showed that the storm centre passed over the city at about 3 P. M., moving in a northeasterly direction. Last night it was still very cold in the Northwest, and the probability was that the washer here would be colder. The storm swept over New England, the Middle States, and the upper and lower lakes, In Manitoba the therm meter marked 20° below zero, and in Pembina it was 2

SPANISH GENERALS DISMISSED. Gen. Martinez Campos Made Openly Hostile to the Government. MADRID, Dec. 22 .- The Official Gazette an-

ounces the dismissal of Gens. Count Valma-Supreme Council of War, and Martinez Campos. Gen. Jovellar, in the Senate yesterday, bitterly consured the Government for this step, and openly declared that the opposition of Gen. Campos cannot but be regarded as a severablow to the Canovas del Castillo Cabinet. The Gazeta Universal, a Campos organ, is one of the journals against which proceedings have been taken. Both Houses of the Cortes will be prorogued to the 23d of January. The ministry of Senor Canovas del Castillo is becoming more popular daily. Gen. Martinez Campos, who has heretofore favored conciliation, is now openly hostile to the Government in consequence of the dismissal of the Generals who had previously withdrawn their resignation at his request. One of the dismissal Generals, on Saturday, gave a dinner to Gen. Martinez Campos and thirty other officers, with a number of colonial members of the Chamber of Doputies. Gen, Jovellar, in the Senate vesterday, bitterly

Requested to Form a New Ministry. Paris, Dec. 22 .- Le Temps says: "President

Cationt.

Lownon, Dec. 23.—The Standard's Paris correspondent gives the following as some of the reasons why M. de Freycinet declined to form a Cationet: "He does not care to set himself in opposition to M. Cambetta. He is skinchined to take office on sufferance, and many leading politiciant to whom he applied, who would willingly serve under Gambetta, would not do so under him."

THE LATEST OLD WORLD NEWS.

Parnell's Speech in Queenstown. LONDON, Dec. 22.-Mr. Charles S. Parnell, addressing a crowd at Queenstown before his departure for New York by the steamer Scythia yesterday, said that he hoped that one of the results of his visit to the United States would be to show that the hearts of the Americans would be a warmly toward Ireland. He said that if Mr. Michael Davitt was put on trial, or if expressive measures were introduced in the House of Commons before the 1st of March next when he intended to return, he would return immediately.

Threat of Russian Revolutionists. LONDON, Dec. 23,-The Standard's Berlin cor-

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Standard's Berlin cor-respondent states that the Russian Aninassadors abroad have received a circular purporting to issue from the Revolutionary Committee, threatening that if the Aninas-sadors do not represent to the Cast that the consti-wants a constitution, the Cast will be removed from the throne.

Cuban News vin Madrid.

MADRID, Dec. 22.-An official despatch was MADRID, 1960, 22.—An Official despatch was read in Cabinet Conneil to-day announcing that the most important insurgent leader in Cuba and two of his heu-tenants had been kelled, and that the insurcent leader of the District of Clemnagos and eight of his followers had surrendered.

Paris, Dec. 22.—Severa weather continues to revan here. Several persons have died in the streets room cold and privation. The river Seios is passable toot at several points within the city.

The U.S. Supreme Court has decided, in the The U. S. Supreme Court has decided, in the case of Mrs Cornelis M. Stewart and others against John Platt, assignee, and others, that the decree of the New York Circuit Court must be reversed, with costs The Circuit Court must be reversed, with costs The Circuit Court decreed that the residue of the proceeds of the sale of the Metropolitan Hotel Intrinsic under a chattel mortgage given to A. T. Stewart by Leland & Co. after satisfying the execution creditors, shall be paid to lie assignee of Leland & Co. to the purposes of the trust and adjudged the conveysure of Westbester real estate by Mrs. Ellen Leland to A. T. Stewart in satisfaction of rent for the total to be valid as against the assignee in bank-ruptcy.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 22.—in the Republi-ean caucus held on Saturday sight, a resolution was adopted recommending Gen. Grant for the Presidency.

The N. Y. Family Story Paper Has the largest circulation of any family journal pub-lished in America. The Musical Album is free to all pur-chasers. Out to day.—Ada.

PRICE TWO CENTS. JUDGE BRADY'S TOP BUGGY.

THE VEHICLE THAT WENT TO SMASH

IN FIFTH AVENUE; Clerk Jarvis Testifying that the Judge Alone was Riding When the Thing was Wrecked -The Story New as Both Sides Tell It.

Thomas Tillman, the colored man who sold to Mr. Nathaniel Jarvis, the veteran elerk of the Common Pieas, the vehicle that broke down under Judge Brady in Fifth avenue, was before Justice Morgan, yesterday, for examination, Judge Brady was not there—it was in the little private examination room of the Tombs Police Court—to tell how the buggy, with "first a shiver and then a thrill," went to pieces under his weight. Cierk Nathaniel Jarvis was there, however, and privately he spoke in an aggrieved way of the fun that had been poked at him on account of his unlucky purchase. He wished it distinctly understood that he had not been let down by the thing dropping apart, but that Judge Brady was riding alone when the vehicle was wrecked. On the witness

stand Mr. Jarvis testified thus:
"I went to where I purchased this wagon in response to an advertisement. I don't know whother the defendant had anything to do with publishing that advertisement, certainly not, I showed the ad. to this colored man, and he said that was the place, and showed me the wagon. I looked at it in the stable, not outside. He told me the owner of the wagon was a man named Wallace, who had lost his wife and was named Wallace, who had lost his wife and was going to Europe, and that was the reason it was sold so cheap—that it had cost \$490 the September before. He also said that it was a Brewsterbuilt wagon, as advertised, I looked at it and said that I had a heavier Brewsterbuilt wagon than this, and if it was a Brewster wagon it would suit me, but I was not buying it altogether for myself, and would go to see another person before taking it. I went to see that other person, but he was not at home, and I went back to the stable, where I saw this man again, and concluded to take the wagon. I asked him if he had authority to give a bill of saie, as Mr. Wallace was not there, and he said he had. He did not want to take a check, and I gave him the money—\$110—for the purchase. I did not notice any name plate on the wagon but will not swear that there was no one. I don't profess to be a judge of a wagon. I'm not a 'whip,' or a 'driver,' or a 'fast man,' but I have bought vehicles before. If it had been a Brewster-built wagon it would have cost, probably, \$300 or \$400 new, and worn as little as it was professed this had been would still have been worth, probably, \$250 or \$300. With the wagon I got, for the \$110, a set of single-strap harness worth, possibly, \$10: a sheet, worth, say, seventy-five cents, and a whip worth fifty cents, I can't say that I depended so much on my own judament in buying the wagon as on the representation that it was a Brewster wagon, and, being sold by a gentieman who had lost his wife and was in a depressed and saddened state, and was going to Europe, was offered cheap."

In reply to a question interposed by one of the lawyers, Mr. Jarvis bere said:

"What defects did I find in it? Why, the tires came off, the springs broke, the boits came out; it was a ricketry and dangerous vehicle, I bought it on Nov. 19, and discovered its character a few days afterward. I never sat in it, but it was used two or three times, until I forbade its use because it was dangerous."

Mr. Jarwis continued:

"I know ther going to Europe, and that was the reason it was sold so cheap—that it had cost \$490 the Septem-

law requires him to exercise for his own protection.

But Justice Morgan denied the motion, because, he said, as he saw it a State law had been violated and an indictment would stand.

Mr. Jarvis said, in reply to lawyer McClelland's suggestion, that his proper redross was in civil proceedings.

"I have already been offered the return of my money, which I have refused. I do not wish to prosecute this unfortunate dupe, but to make him disclose his principal. I did not undertake this prosecution on my own account, but in the public interest. I think this is a dangerous practice, dangerous to human life

but in the public interest. I think this is a standargerous practice, dangerous to human life as well as to property, and I don't think it should go on."

Thomas Tillman, the prisoner, was put on the stand in his own behalf. He told his story in a clear, straightforward way. He said that he had been a scafaring man, not a sailor, but a steward at sea, and that for the past six months he had been working for a Mr. Goulet, in the stable in Fifteenth street, where the vehicle was bought. Mr. Jarvis had the wagon run out for him to the open doors, and examined it from the tip of the shafts to the hind axie, getting up with his son and sitting in it. &c. Thian Mr. Jarvis went away to see Judge Brady about it, he said, but he came back without having seen him, made another examination, and then completed the purchase. Mr. Jarvis was told that it was not a Brewster-built wagon, but that it had the Brewster improved springs, and he might have seen for himself that it was not Brewster built, for the name plate in a prominent place, on the back of the seat, showed the maker to be Dusenberry & Nelson.

After Tillman's testimony had been taken, Mr. J. V. Reynolds, of counsel for the defence, renewed the motion for the discharge of the orieoner, and argued that Mr. Jarvis did not use prudence and caution in the legal sense, and that there was no evidence that whatever thise representations were made were known to be false by the prisoner.

Justice Morgan said that, in his judgment, the principal in the transaction was the personed to him clear, on the facts presented, thuf it was his duty to hold Tillman in \$1.000 bonds to answer in the General Sessions.

Tillman, in signing his name to his affidavit, wrote, with a rapid, practised hand, a very it of signature. In subsequent conversation he said that he knew nothing whatever about his employer. Mr. Goulet, or about the Mr. Walnee who left the wagon in Goulet's stable to be said, but that he had verbal authority from the instending the prisoner.

Private Secretary Morrison.

Ex-Police Commissioner James E. Morrison Ex-Posice Commissioner admers E. Morrison has been reappointed private secretary to Mayor Cooper. It was rumored, yesterday, that the appointment was made nearly a menth ago, and that the Mayor had not published it in the Poy hereot as he is required to do by section 110 of the city courter. Mr. Morrison says that he was anounted, and aworn into office yesterday, and that his solarly began on that day.

The Signal Office Prediction.

For Middle States and New England, south and west winds, warmer, partly cloudy or clear weather, stationary or rising horomoter.

THIS MORNING'S LATEST NEWS.

Two hundred and eighty omigrants have left Dreviss and Undine, Italy, for America.

Newark hat finishers have decided to demand an advance of 25 cents a dozen on hats. vance of 25 cents a dozen on hats.

The Brooklyn Aldermen yesterday refused to pass an ordinance to hooms undertakers.

The Brooklyn City Railroad yesterday placed twenty heated cars upon its Myrife avenue line.

The fund started by the Fourth measuringer) for the relief of the peor in Paris has trached \$20,000.

John Sherman was in Wall street for a short time yesterday, and spent an hour at the Sub-Treasury.

Col. McDaniel, the veteran turnian: it lying very ill at his residence in Princeton. N. J., with pneumonia.

Col. McDaniel, the veteran turfman, is lying very ill at his residence in Erinceton, N. L., with pueumonia.

The Superior Court of the District of Columbia has sestioned Gur Key's action in relation to the Louisman lottering Gur Key's action in relation to the Louisman lottering.

The net profits of the fair on the 18th links, which was organized by the Dodds in Spair, are about \$10,000.

The jury in the sace of Michael Suffixion of Elizabeth, N. J., who was inducted in burying his danch ter's illegitimate child alive, found him suitly of manisupitory selections and made a recommendation to mercy.

Judge Gildorsleeves sentenced, yesterday, J. Emile Subely, lately the confidential clerk of Mesers Clauser & Soo, the the every, who piended unity of fusion \$5,000 worth of promissory notes purporting to be issued by his employers, to the pentionizers for two years.

Hart Moore, the Collector of Middlewx Contry, K. J., who was convirted of embezzing county money recent, was just on trial on a second indication in the provise was not resident in balancing this books, but averred that the quision was accidental.